

August 26, 2019

**Los Angeles County
Board of Supervisors**

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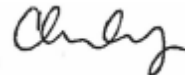
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Director

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Chief Medical Officer

TO: Supervisor Janice Hahn, Chair
Supervisor Hilda Solis
Supervisor Mark Ridley-Thomas
Supervisor Sheila Kuehl
Supervisor Kathryn Barger

FROM: Christina R. Ghaly, M.D. 
Director

SUBJECT: **OFFICE OF DIVERSION AND REENTRY (ODR)
QUARTERLY REPORT AND SPECIAL REPORT ON
THE ESTIMATE OF PERSONS IN THE JAIL MENTAL
HEALTH POPULATION LIKELY TO BE
APPROPRIATE FOR SAFE RELEASE INTO
COMMUNITY SERVICES**

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The mission of ODR is to develop and implement county-wide criminal justice diversion for persons with mental and/or substance use disorders and to provide reentry support services to vulnerable populations. The goals of ODR include reducing the number of inmates with mental health and/or substance use disorders in the Los Angeles County (LA) Jails, reducing recidivism, and improving the health outcomes of justice involved populations who have the most serious underlying health needs.

Attached is the quarterly report in dashboard format for April-June 2019. This quarter we expanded the ODR Housing Program to a Hub Court model. Since its inception in August of 2016, the ODR Housing program has primarily been available to defendants whose cases are heard in the Superior Court's downtown LA Central District. But beginning in May 2019, at the request of the Court, ODR Housing cases are now being heard in two courthouses serving nine districts, and by early 2020, eligible defendants from all over the County will be eligible for treatment and services instead of jail.

Through the ODR Hub Expansion, diversion through the ODR Housing Program will be available through three Hubs:

To ensure access to high-quality, patient-centered, cost-effective health care to Los Angeles County residents through direct services at DHS facilities and through collaboration with community and university partners.



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1. CJC (services Central, Northeast, North Central, and East Districts)
2. Airport (services West, Southwest, South Central, South and Southeast Districts)
3. Van Nuys (services Northwest and North Valley Districts)

In response to a request made by Supervisor Barger on August 13, 2019, ODR will continue to provide updates through these quarterly reports including a description of ODR programs and of the clients who are being removed from the jail and placed into community-based treatment and supportive housing.

Attached you will also find a RAND Research Report titled, "Los Angeles County Office of Diversion and Reentry's Supportive Housing Program: A Study of Participants' Housing Stability and New Felony Convictions". The study found a six-month housing stability rate of 91% and a twelve-month housing stability rate of 74%. Of those who entered permanent supportive housing, only 14% were convicted of a new felony. RAND will be completing a more in-depth outcomes study that will include county service utilization data and that will compare pre and post intervention data. This follow-up study is expected in early 2020.

If you have any questions, please contact me or Judge Peter Espinoza, Director of ODR at (213) 288-8644 or by e-mail at pespinoza2@dhs.lacounty.gov.

CRG:cb

Attachments

c: Chief Executive Office
County Counsel
Executive Office, Board of Supervisors

OFFICE OF DIVERSION AND REENTRY

Quarterly Report April to June 2019



Health Services
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

ODR MISSION

- **Develop and implement county-wide criminal justice diversion for persons with mental health and/or substance use disorders and provide reentry support services to vulnerable justice involved populations.**
- **The goals of ODR include reducing the number of inmates with mental health and/or substance use disorders in the Los Angeles County Jails, reducing recidivism, and improving the health outcomes of justice involved populations who have the most serious underlying health needs.**

ODR APPROACH

- **The Assessment:** ODR carefully and thoroughly assesses each individual patient in custody, both clinically and legally before requesting a court date to have that person removed from custody and placed into ODR's programs.
- **The Hearing:** Whether or not an individual patient is placed into an ODR program is determined by a judge during an adversarial process where prosecution and defense argue their positions.
- **The Conditional Release:** If the judge allows release, the patient is ordered to ODR, and only an ODR program may pick-up the individual from jail.

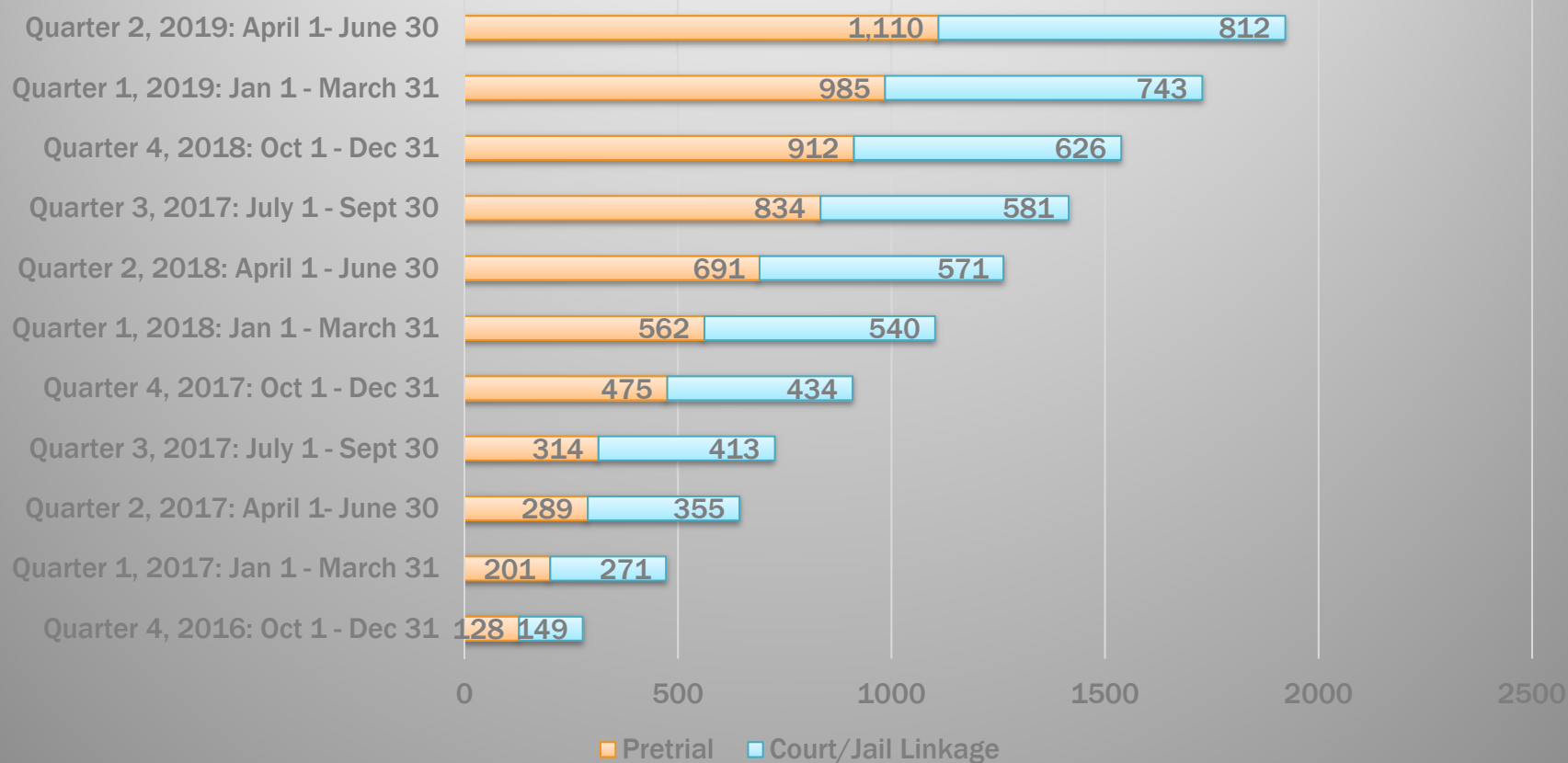
ODR HOUSING

- A permanent supportive housing and treatment program that serves individuals who are incarcerated in the Los Angeles County Jails, are homeless, and have a serious mental health disorder.
- Clients are connected to interim housing upon release and continue on to permanent supportive housing.
- Since August 2016, ODR has served **1,922** homeless clients.
- CHFFA granted Office of Diversion and Reentry \$6m to renovate Bell Shelter for a 100 bed psychiatric recuperative care facility serving ODR clients.



ODR HOUSING CLIENTS SERVED EACH QUARTER

Number of Clients Ever Referred/Assigned/Released to Housing

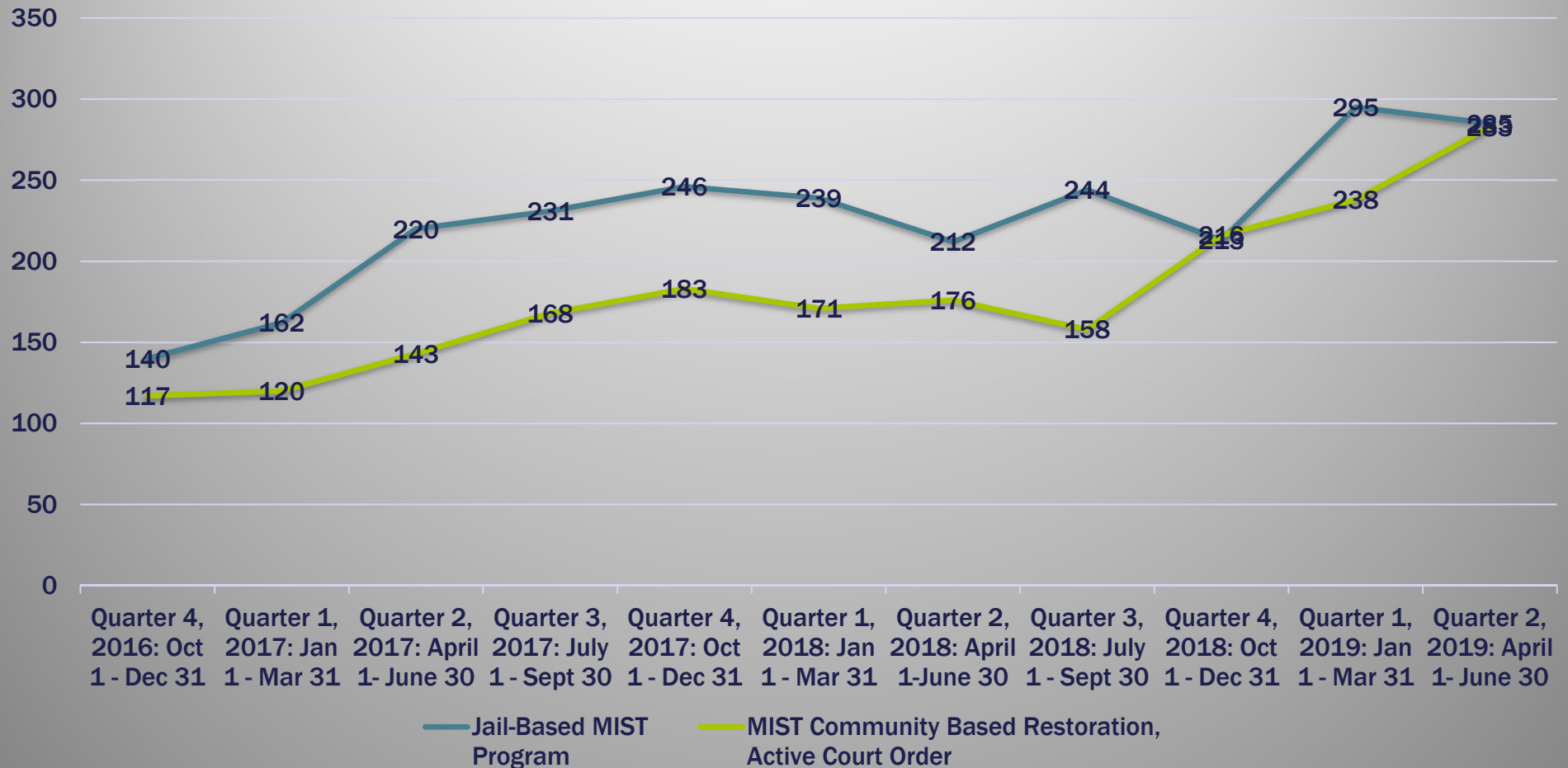


MIST-COMMUNITY BASED RESTORATION

- **The Misdemeanor Incompetent to Stand Trial-Community Based Restoration (MIST-CBR) program diverts individuals facing misdemeanor charges who are found incompetent to stand trial into community based settings to be restored to competency.**
- **Since October of 2016, 1,431 clients have been removed from jail and connected to community based treatment including community outpatient, inpatient, Institutes for Mental Disease (IMD), and supportive housing programs.**

MIST-CBR CLIENTS SERVED EACH QUARTER

Number of Clients Ever Released to Housing



FIST-COMMUNITY BASED RESTORATION

- In July 2018, ODR launched the **Felony Incompetent to Stand Trial-Community Based Restoration (FIST-CBR)** program to divert individuals facing felony charges who are found incompetent to stand trial into community based settings to be restored to competency.
- Since July 2018 a total of **178** clients (**39** between April to June 2019) have been removed from jail and connected to community based treatment including through PC 1370 (a)(1)(G) which allows those on the list who have become competent to be adjudicated and diverted to housing and care in the community.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE HOSPITALS DIVERSION

- In 2018 California passed legislation creating a new way for courts to authorize pre-trial diversion for individuals with serious mental disorders who are charged with certain felony or misdemeanor crimes.
- Since the launch of the program on March 1 to June 30th, the Department of State Hospital Mental Health Diversion (DSH Diversion) program diverted **31** clients (25 between April to June 2019).
- As part of the legislation, funding was set aside for LA County to divert clients who are likely to become FIST. ODR was awarded a contract by the Department of State Hospitals to serve 200 individuals over three years.

ODR HOUSING MATERNAL HEALTH DIVERSION PROGRAM

- Under the directive of the LA County Board of Supervisors, ODR has prioritized diverting pregnant women from the jails to the community with supportive services and housing provided by ODR. ODR Housing Maternal Health Diversion Program launched in April 2018.
- A majority of these pregnant women reside in specialized interim housing settings that allow women to remain with their children until they can move into permanent supportive housing.
- As of December 2018, **90** pregnant women were diverted from LA County Jails. **12** new pregnant women clients came into the program between April – June 2019. **19** women are currently in permanent supporting housing.

OLIVE VIEW MEDICAL CENTER INPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC UNIT

- **18-bed ODR Psychiatric Unit at Olive View-UCLA ("6C") opened July 16, 2018 and serves the most acute psychiatric patients in custody.**
- **Patients come primarily from the jail's Forensic Inpatient Unit (FIP) watch list.**
 - **Patients are selected based on acuity and ability to divert charges.**
 - **6C addresses the acute psychiatric bed crisis in the jail and helps LAC meet its obligations under the DOJ settlement agreement.**
- **Beginning July 16, 2018 to June 30, 2019, we have admitted 144 (34 between April to June 2019) patients with a combination of clients from ODR's FIST, MIST and ODR Housing programs.**
 - **126 graduated (stepped down to a lower level of care)**
 - **Average length of stay of graduates: 43.3 days**

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTED DIVERSION (LEAD)

- Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) is a community diversion program that aims to reduce recidivism and increase public safety.
- Provides individuals at high risk of recidivism for substance use and/or prostitution offenses with harm reduction based case management, housing, mental health and substance use treatment, and supportive services.



LEAD South Los Angeles/North Long Beach

- Launched November 2017
- 298 clients referred; 159 enrolled (Goal: 300 referred; 160 enrolled)
- 83% were homeless at time of referral; currently 81 clients in permanent housing and 20 clients in interim housing.

LEAD Hollywood

- Launched May 2019
- 31 clients referred; 31 enrolled (Goal: 100 referred; 60 enrolled)
- 97% were homeless at time of referral

OVERDOSE EDUCATION + NALOXONE DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM (OEND)

- In September 2019, ODR will launch the DHS Overdose Education and Naloxone Distribution Program (OEND). Naloxone is a medication used to reverse opioid overdose.
- **Populations:** OEND aims to reach individuals who have recently been released from incarceration and the broader reentry population, and also high-risk individuals who encounter DHS programs and who are likely to be present at the scene of an overdose.
- **Training:** In jails (with naloxone provided on release), through community outreach, and in housing and service settings including the Community Reentry Center.
- **Videos:** In June 2019, filming was completed for a series of overdose education videos intended for use in: LA County jails, the Probation Department, street outreach, housing sites, and substance use treatment centers.
 - Partnership with LASD to play videos in secure jail release areas.
 - Videos will be made available online, for free
- **Naloxone Distribution:** ODR will provide naloxone for countywide distribution to priority populations through DHS staff, DHS contracted providers, community Naloxone Access Points (NAPs), and at jail release.

LA FREE THE VOTE- CAMPAIGN TO REGISTRAR JUSTICE INVOLVED VOTERS

Forward Motion between April-June 2019

- Taskforce Approved 3-Tier Strategy, as seen here.
- 19 new justice involved individuals registered between April to June 2019 with nearly 500 individuals registered.
- \$197,208 of Prop 47 funding approved to support community organizing and civic engagement efforts.
- Taskforce using tracking mechanism to make data-driven decisions for implementing strategy.



2019-2020 PLANNING

LA County's Free the Vote initiative aims to combat inequality and empower justice-involved individuals by promoting civic engagement, registering citizens and voting. ODR proposes a three-pillared approach to help achieve this.



PARTNER WITH COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

Contract community organizers to drive registration and turnout voters through GOTV efforts. Provide leadership development for the greater justice-involved population.



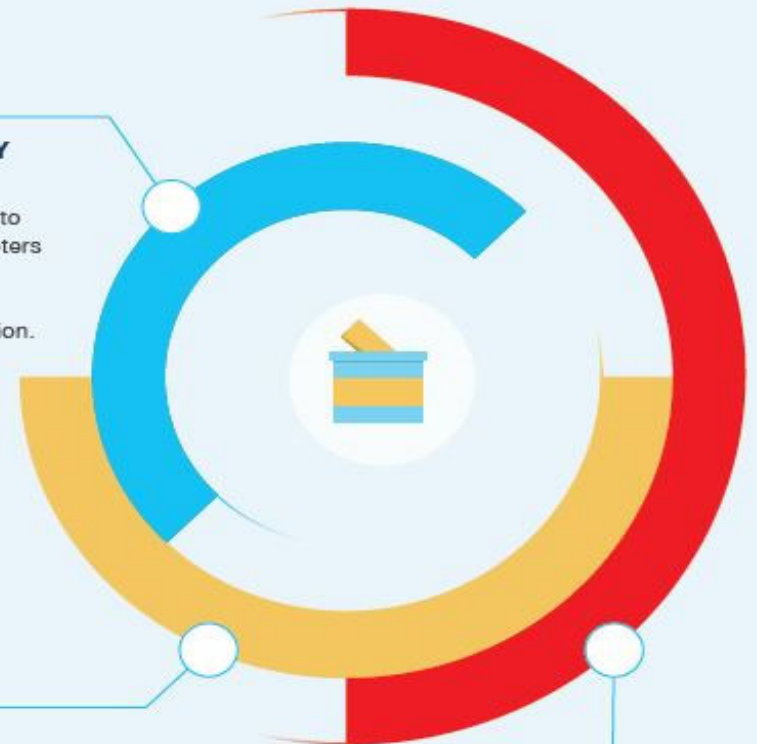
STRENGTHEN AND BROADEN COMMUNICATION

Bring awareness to justice-involved populations about voter eligibility.



BUILD COUNTY CAPACITY AND COORDINATION

Develop long-term systems to register justice-involved voters and encourage them to vote.



PROPOSITION 47 ROUND 1 UPDATE

- **ODR Proposition 47 funds are being allocated to the following programs:**
 - **Reentry Intensive Case Management Services (RICMS):** a case management and systems navigation program serving the justice involved population. Services are delivered by Community Health Workers who have lived experience of reentry and incarceration. (see slide 16).
 - **Reentry Interim Housing:** supportive residential settings for homeless clients to meet the needs primarily of RICMS clients.
 - **Camp Gonzales:** a former juvenile camp is being reimaged into a vocational and rehabilitative center slated to open in 2019. ODR's Proposition 47 funds will be used towards bridge housing beds for justice-involved clients and will include vocational programming.

PROPOSITION 47 ROUND 2 AWARD

- **BSCC awarded ODR a second round of Proposition 47 grant funds totaling \$18,616,627 for 2019 through 2023. The new funds will be used to:**
 - **Continue to provide RICMS and reentry interim housing services**
 - **Create workforce development programming that will connect individuals to transitional employment and skills training opportunities in high-growth sectors such as hospitality, construction, technology, and advanced manufacturing.**
 - **Link individuals to opportunities for civic engagement through voter registration and education on voter eligibility.**

REENTRY INTENSIVE CASE MANAGEMENT SERVICES (RICMS)

- Wraparound care coordination and service navigation for justice involved individuals to improve health outcomes and reduce recidivism. Services are provided by Community Health Workers with lived experience in the justice system.
- Program has developed a relationship with California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to pilot parole referrals into RICMS. It will expand the pilot in September to serve additional SPAs.
- Program is piloting a co-location of community health workers at probation area offices to strengthen probation referrals.
- Program has grown to 25 providers and 67+ Community Health Workers.
- Program launched in April 2018 and has served **4767** justice involved individuals. The program has 1755 active clients as of June 2019. Referrals come from Probation, CDCR, county jails, and community based organizations.

INVEST PROGRAM

- INVEST launched in January 2018. This collaboration between Probation, Workforce Development Aging and Community Services (WDACS), and ODR provides adult felony probationers a path to living wage employment through individualized employment support services and training.
- The INVEST program offers career development planning, training, and support to clients from two co-located Probation Officers and two INVEST-dedicated AJCC staff in WDACS American Job Centers of California (AJCC).
- Currently, **522** individuals are enrolled. Once at capacity, the program anticipates serving **600** clients per year.

INVEST BY THE NUMBERS



ARS INVEST High-Level Summary

CalJOBS Data as of 07-04-2019

ARS Data as of 07-08-2019



Referrals Submitted	Referrals in Progress	Enrolled in INVEST*	Co-Enrolled in WIOA	Participants Exited	Participants Trained	Participants Employed
1,318	359	522	29	247	104	107



* The Enrollment Number in the entire dashboard comes from CalJOBS data

COMMUNITY REENTRY CENTER

- LA County's first Community Reentry Center at 3965 S. Vermont had its official grand opening ceremony on June 28, 2019. The center is now known as DOORS (Developing Opportunities and Offering Reentry Solutions). Community and county partners moved into the location in mid June 2019 and will begin providing services in July 2019.
- Services are offered to those on adult felony probation, their families, and the community. Services will include but are not limited to:
 - Employment and training
 - Assistance navigating housing resources
 - Assessment and linkage to mental health and substance use disorder services
 - Legal services, such as expungements
 - Music, arts, and theater programming

YOUTH DIVERSION AND DEVELOPMENT (YDD)

- YDD awarded Work Orders for 8 community-based providers in 10 program sites for the first cohort of diversion providers and 2 community-based providers for the expansion of school-based youth development through the BLOOM pilot project.
- YDD launched a provider learning community that meets each month to strengthen a community of practice and discuss implementation.
- YDD is working with the Children's Defense Fund, Public Counsel, and Youth Justice Coalition to develop a plan to support youth under the state's new minimum age of court jurisdiction.
- YDD is working with the Office of Child Protection to develop a plan to ensure foster youth are not excluded from diversion opportunities.
- YDD is conducting research on data ethics and establishing research partnerships for a comprehensive, coordinated approach to evaluation.
- YDD held its second annual summit in July 2019.



YDD FUNDING UPDATE

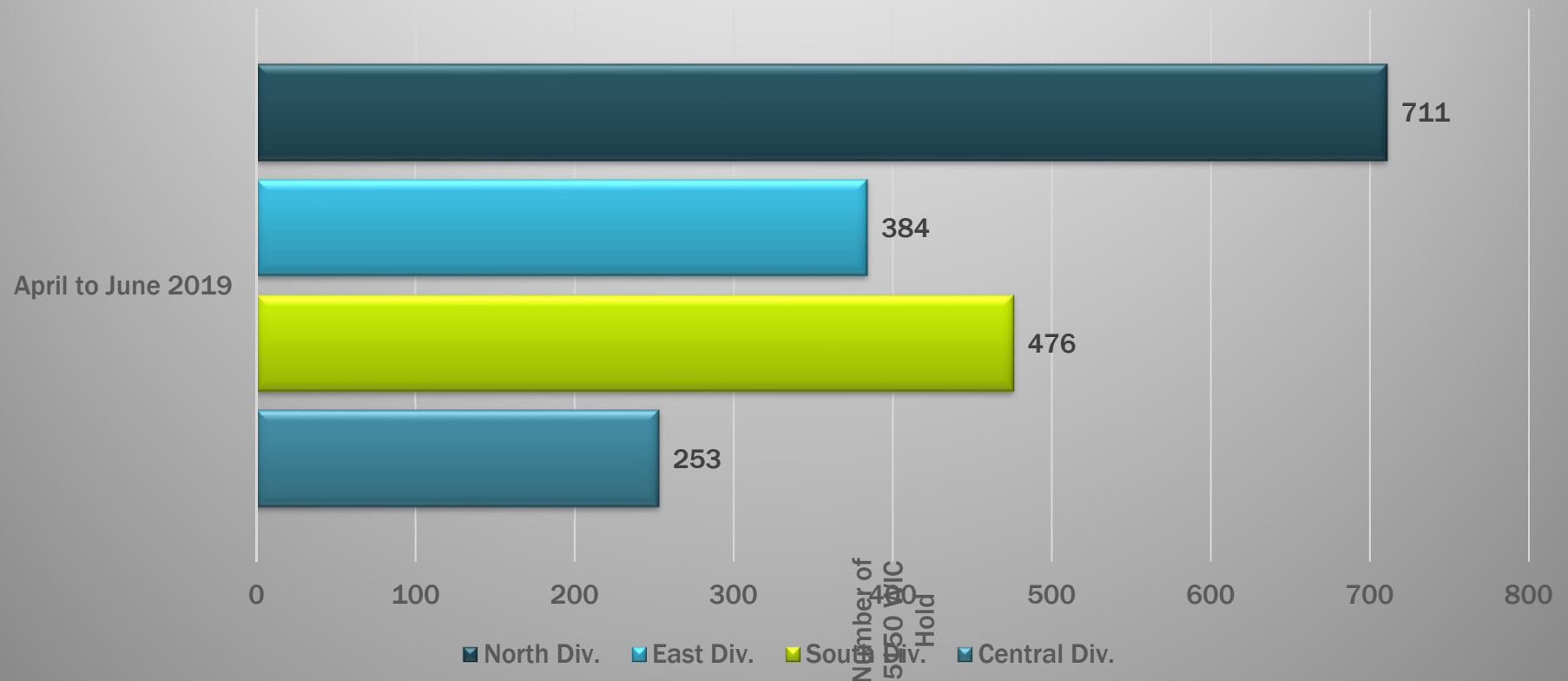
- YDD was awarded a **\$2,997,953** Youth Reinvestment Grant by the Board of State and Community Corrections for the period of July 2019-February 2023.
 - Grant funds will support expansion of youth diversion services in the cities of Compton and Los Angeles; along with two additional, yet to be determined, areas in the County.
- YDD is supporting LA County's Obama Foundation My Brother's Keeper grant with **\$575,000** in County matched funding to the California Community Foundation (CCF).
 - YDD's facilitation of County funding will support expansion of CCF's Bloom school-based mentorship initiative for the 19-20 and 20-21 academic years.

ODR SUPPORTS CIT AND MET

- **Critical Intervention Training (CIT)**
 - ODR provides funding to support the Sheriff Department's CIT program, which plans to provide a 32-hour training to approximately **2,620** patrol personnel over the next six years.
 - The goals of CIT include reducing use of force in the field, improving the linkage of persons with mental illness and SUDs to services rather than booking and incarceration, and reducing recidivism.
 - From April - June 2019, **100** personnel were trained (**1,242** personnel have been trained since December 2016).
- **Mental Evaluation Teams (MET)**
 - ODR provides funding to DMH and the Sheriff's Department to support the Mental Evaluation Teams, specially-trained field units that respond to community members who have a mental disorder and are in crisis (e.g., barricaded suspects, suicide threats, other self-inflicted injuries).

MENTAL EVALUATION TEAM (MET)

Mental Health Crises Resulting in 5150 WIC “Hold”
in LASD Patrol Divisions
April to June 2019



RICMS CLIENT SUCCESS STORY

Lionel* is a 29-year-old man who entered the Reentry Intensive Case Management Services (RICMS) program in June 2019 after completing an 8-year sentence in state prison. Lionel was referred to an RICMS Community Health Worker (CHW) through a co-location pilot with the Alameda parole office. He first touched the criminal justice system when he was 13 years old. His mother disowned him at the age of 18, and he had no family to return to following his release. Before connecting with RICMS, Lionel's parole officer placed him in a reentry program in Hollywood where it was easy for Lionel to fall into old habits and recidivate.

The CHW connected Lionel to the Christ Centered Ministries Reentry House, which has beds reserved for RICMS clients. The location is far removed from his old hang outs and for the first time since his incarceration, he felt safe and supported. The staff and other residents at the CCM Reentry House have created an environment of support and accountability, including evening session on financial management and a recent weekend trip to the beach. Lionel is working on finding employment and saving up to buy a car. He is looking forward to the day that he can save enough to move into his own place.

*Name changed

INTERIM HOUSING AGENCY SPOTLIGHT

- Recognizing the need to provide interim housing opportunities that are as diverse as the population we serve, and embrace inclusivity of often marginalized persons, in May 2019, ODR partnered with Victory Starts Now to open the “Bonnie Brae” House – an ODR Housing interim housing site welcoming ODR clients who are members of the LGBT+ community.
- Bonnie Brae staff are themselves members of the LBGT+ community and received specialized training to ensure they are able to provide a welcoming and highly supportive environment.
- The house includes 18 beds, 24-hour staffing, on-site case management services, on-site basic nursing and medication support, care coordination with housing and mental health case managers, in addition to on-site activities/programing such as yoga and 12 step meetings.

“I’m happy to not have to hide anymore” – Resident

“This house is absolutely needed. It’s a need, not a luxury” - Staff





SARAH B. HUNTER, ADAM SCHERLING

Los Angeles County Office of Diversion and Reentry's Supportive Housing Program

A Study of Participants' Housing Stability and New Felony Convictions

KEY FINDINGS

- From April 2016 through April 2019, 311 participants were enrolled.
- The majority were male and African American.
- Seventy-eight percent of the population suffered from at least one mental health disorder and nearly 40 percent had both a mental health and substance use disorder.
- Individuals without a behavioral health diagnosis (less than 3 percent) qualified because of a serious physical health issue or pregnancy.
- Housing stability rates were calculated for two groups: people who had received housing for at least six months or for at least 12 months. The six-month housing stability rate was 91 percent; the 12-month housing stability rate was 74 percent.
- Of a total of 96 individuals, 13 had been convicted of a new felony during the 12 months after being housed, for a 14-percent qualifying return rate. Three other individuals had pending felony charges.

Los Angeles (LA) County is home to the largest jail system in the world, operated by the LA County Sheriff's Department (LASD). The county is also the center of one of the most acute homelessness problems in the United States. According to the 2019 Point-in-Time Count (Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority, 2019), there are nearly 59,000 people experiencing homelessness within LA County. On any given night, the LA County jail houses more than 16,000 inmates, and recent estimates suggest that nearly one-half of all inmates have at least one chronic disease, about two-thirds have a substance use disorder, and about one-fourth have serious mental illness (Gorman, 2018; Hamai, 2015). Because of the lack of affordable housing and social services in the community, LA County jail has seen an increase in the number of individuals with complex clinical needs.

A recent initiative designed to tackle these issues is the LA County Department of Health Services' Office of Diversion and Reentry's (ODR's) supportive housing program, which provides housing coupled with case management. Evidence suggests that this type of program has helped individuals experiencing homelessness and suffering from co-occurring mental health and substance use conditions by increasing housing stability and reducing dependence on publicly funded crisis care (Larimer et al., 2009). However, less is known about the use of supportive housing to address the needs of individuals under criminal court supervision. A recent pilot in New York City suggested potential cost offsets, such as reduction in incarceration costs (Aidala et al., 2014). However, as outlined in a recent systematic review conducted by the National Academy of Sciences (2018), the effectiveness of permanent supportive housing remains inconclusive.

Therefore, it is important to understand whether supportive housing is achieving its goals. The LA County program's goals are to improve housing stability and reduce criminal justice involvement among individuals enrolled into the program.

Methods

We used ODR data that represented participants enrolled in the supportive housing program between

The LA County program's goals are to improve housing stability and reduce criminal justice involvement among individuals enrolled into the program.

April 2016 and April 2019. The data set provided participant demographic information and clinical diagnosis as determined by ODR personnel. We summarized this information to help describe who is being served by the program.

ODR also gave us data from the housing provider (i.e., Brilliant Corners) that provided information about each participant's housing status, such as move-in and move-out dates, reason for exit, and destination at exit. We used the destination classification definitions specified by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (2016) to classify individuals' housing status as stable, neutral, or unstable. We calculated housing stability rates for two groups: people who had received housing for at least six months or for at least 12 months.

Finally, ODR submitted to us data maintained by the LASD on arrests among program participants. ODR reviewed these cases against criminal court records and classified them as to whether the arrest (1) led to a new felony case or (2) was a probation violation, dismissed by court, or rejected by the District Attorney's Office. We examined rates of new felonies among participants that received supportive housing at least 12 months ago.

Findings

Program Participants

In Table 1, we present descriptive information about the full sample and of individuals who were featured in the outcome analyses. Of the 311 participants enrolled from April 2016 through April 2019, the average age was 39 years old (range between 20 and 69), and the majority were male and African-American. Approximately 7 percent of the population was classified as being in the top 5 percent of LA County social service utilizers, according to reports produced by the County Executive Office (Hamai, 2018), which maintains an aggregated data set of service use across several service sectors (e.g., health care, mental health care, substance use treatment, and law enforcement). The primary clinical diagnoses were substance use disorders, psychotic disorders, and bipolar disorders. Seventy-eight percent of the population suffered from at least one mental health

LA County ODR's supportive housing program improved housing stability and reduced criminal justice involvement

91%

had stable housing
after 6 months

74%

had stable housing
after 12 months

86%

had no new felony
convictions after
12 months

DATA USED IN THIS STUDY are from the Office of Diversion and Reentry (ODR) and represent participants enrolled in ODR's supportive housing program in LA County between April 2016 and April 2019.

STUDY ANALYSIS INDICATES that out of 187 study participants, 169 had stable housing after six months. *Note:* One person was not counted in the housing-stability calculation rate because the individual moved to a higher level of care.

OUT OF 96 STUDY PARTICIPANTS, 69 had stable housing after 12 months. *Note:* Three people were not counted in this rate because two had moved to a higher level of care and one was deceased.

THE AVERAGE AGE OF THE 311 PARTICIPANTS was 39 years old. Sixty-six percent were male; 34 percent were female.

Program participants had mental health, substance use, and/or health related issues

78% mental health disorder (psychotic and bipolar disorders most prevalent)

51% psychotic disorder

58% substance use disorder

39% co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders

19% substance abuse disorder (only)

3% serious physical health issue or pregnant

disorder and nearly 40 percent had both a mental health and substance use disorder. Individuals without a behavioral health diagnosis (less than 3 percent) qualified because of a serious physical health issue or pregnancy.

The study samples featured in our outcome analyses ($n = 187$ and $n = 96$; i.e., those who were housed at least six and 12 months prior to the end of

the study period) were similar to the total population in terms of demographic, service utilization and clinical diagnoses.

Housing Stability

The six-month housing stability rate was 91 percent; the 12-month housing stability rate was 74 percent.

TABLE 1

ODR Supportive Housing Participant Characteristics

		All clients (<i>n</i> = 311)	Housed Before October 1, 2018 (<i>n</i> = 187)	Housed Before April 1, 2018 (<i>n</i> = 96)
Mean age		39.1	39.6	40.3
Sex or gender	Female	30.9%	27.3%	22.9%
	Male	66.2%	70.6%	76.0%
	Transgender female, trans woman, male-to-female, transfeminine	2.9%	2.1%	1.0%
Race	American Indian or Alaska Native	2.3%	1.6%	1.0%
	Asian	2.3%	2.1%	3.1%
	Black or African American	46.3%	49.7%	44.8%
	Multiracial	7.4%	8.0%	6.2%
	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%
	White	27.3%	21.9%	21.9%
	Client doesn't know	9.0%	9.6%	14.6%
	Client refused	2.3%	2.7%	4.2%
	Data not collected	2.9%	3.7%	3.1%
Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic/Latino	70.1%	71.1%	70.8%
	Hispanic/Latino	28.6%	27.3%	28.1%
	Client doesn't know	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%
	Data not collected	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%
High service utilizers		7.4%	7.0%	7.3%
Clinical diagnoses	Anxiety, depression, adjustment disorder	12.5%	17.1%	16.7%
	Bipolar disorder	22.5%	21.9%	17.7%
	Posttraumatic stress disorder	2.9%	3.2%	2.1%
	Psychotic disorder	50.5%	44.4%	52.1%
	Substance use disorder	58.2%	59.9%	53.1%
	Other diagnosis	0.6%	1.0%	2.0%
	Any mental health diagnosis	78.1%	76.5%	81.2%
	Both mental health and substance use disorders	39.2%	39.0%	34.4%
	No behavioral health diagnoses	2.9%	2.7%	0.0%

NOTE: Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Six Months

Of the full group of 187 individuals, 169 people were in a permanent housing situation at six months. One individual had moved to a higher level of care and therefore was not considered in the calculation. The remaining 17 people were documented as living in temporary or unstable living conditions: jail or prison (*n* = 8), returning to interim housing or the

street (*n* = 3), residing in a substance use disorder treatment program (*n* = 1), or in an “other/unknown” status at exit (*n* = 5).

Twelve Months

Of the full group of 96 individuals, 69 people were in a permanent housing situation at 12 months. Three were considered neutral and therefore not used in

the calculation (two had moved to a higher level of care and one was deceased). The remaining 24 were documented as living in temporary or unstable living situations: jail or prison ($n = 14$), returning to interim housing or the street ($n = 3$), residing in a substance use disorder treatment program ($n = 1$), or in an “other/unknown” status at exit ($n = 6$).

Felony Rates

Among those individuals who had been placed in housing at least 12 months before the end of the study period (i.e., April 2019), we examined whether participants had a new felony charge during the 12-month period after housing. Of a total of 96, 13 individuals had been convicted of a new felony during the 12 months after being housed, for a 14-percent qualifying return rate. Three other individuals had pending felony charges.

Conclusions

This report presents early interim findings about ODR’s supportive housing program. We found six-month and 12-month housing stability rates of 91 percent and 74 percent, respectively. Of the cohort that had been placed in housing more than a year ago, 14 percent had new felony convictions. Our next analysis will examine county service use and associated costs for this population prior to and after housing placement to better understand how the program might influence changes to service access and use of different publicly funded resources.

References

- Aidala, Angela A., William McAllister, Maiko Yomogida, and Virginia Shubert, *Frequent Users Service Enhancement ‘FUSE’ Initiative—New York City Fuse II Evaluation Report*, New York: Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health, 2014. As of April 16, 2018: <https://csgjusticecenter.org/reentry/publications/frequent-users-service-enhancement-fuse-initiative-new-york-city-fuse-ii-evaluation-report>
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About This Report

This is the first of two reports planned to provide information about the individuals served by the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services' Office of Diversion and Reentry's supportive housing program and is part of an evaluation effort by the RAND Corporation in collaboration with the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services' Office of Diversion and Reentry; the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department; and Brilliant Corners, a nonprofit supportive housing provider. This report should be of interest to corrections agencies, supportive housing providers, and policymakers in the criminal justice and supportive housing field. It was funded through a contract with Brilliant Corners.

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Questions or comments about this report should be sent to the project leader, Sarah B. Hunter, at Sarah_Hunter@rand.org.



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